

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 2300.

CLIFTON T. BRANNARD, President and Editor.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
By and Sunday.....45 cents per month
By and Sunday.....\$7.40 per year
By and Sunday.....\$5.00 per year
By and Sunday.....\$2.50 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
By and Sunday.....45 cents per month
By and Sunday.....\$7.40 per year
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Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as
second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

Huerta is in Madrid. Perhaps he is looking for
a castle in Spain.

And when you come to think of it, it is no wonder
that Belgium soil is so fertile.

Has the disappearance of the multi-millionaire any-
thing to do with the income tax?

Austria has declared war on Japan. Won't Japan
be mad, if she ever hears about it?

Chicago women too fat to become policemen.
Here's a chance for the St. Louis paragon.

If watermelons had a little more solid substance
the high-price trust would soon get a solar plexus.

There are no cannibals in Europe, and that is
about all you can say for that blooming country now.

"I'll be switched," remarked the small boy whose
father caught him smoking cigarettes. And he was.

We have not seen anything in the war dispatches
about the Austrian count that Miss Vanderbilt mar-
ried.

Is nostalgia to become known as a disease that at-
tacks Uncle Sam's Treasury and carries coin to Con-
gressmen?

Boil all drinking water, advises our neighbor,
Alexandria. By the way, isn't the water that makes
beer boiled?

Next thing you know those Down East Yankees
will be wanting the government to loan them money
on their imitation maple sugar.

A California professor has discovered just how
the chameleon changes its color, and we always
thought it did it in that way.

It is dollars to cents that Congress is not alone
in its epidemic of nostalgia. There are a few vic-
tims of the same disease across the water.

Gov. Bleese evidently met his Helgoland in the
South Carolina primaries. With no re-enforcements
to call upon he is now in the dead duck class.

Some Americans facilitated their escape from
Germany by having their hair cut. We know lots
of people who could easily disguise themselves that
way.

Hancock's is doomed. Well, times change and
the old bunch of statesmen, Webster, Clay and others
have forgotten it, so they will not turn over in
their graves.

Representative Slayden declares the war will help
the peace movement. No doubt, as there will not be
as many fighters left when it is over to care one way
or the other.

Senator Owen wants to amend the banking and
currency law. Looks like an extra session again next
year for the purpose of amending the legislation en-
acted at this one.

Queen Wilhelmina celebrates her birthday today.
Here's hoping that her days may be long in the
brave little country that so far has remained neutral
in the fighting zone.

Turkey is thinking of going to war on the side
of Germany and Austria, thus disclosing the reason
for her indignation at England for keeping those
two warships and proving England's wisdom.

Richard Harding Davis narrowly escaped being
shot as a spy; that is, the Germans, instead
of shooting him, didn't shoot him. People were just
beginning to wonder why he wasn't having some of
those famous adventures of his.

An Iowa woman has applied for a receivership for
the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, be-
cause the value of the stock has deteriorated. What
she should have asked is that some of our states-
men be thrown into the hands of receivers.

A headline in a New York newspaper tells us that
"society is bravely recovering from war's depression."
Such a display of bravery on the part of society in
face of such an ordeal is truly inspiring, and it is
to be hoped there will be no relapse when it hears
that the New York horse show has been postponed.

Former King Manuel has written a letter call-
ing on all Portuguese to fight in the ranks of the
allies. Unless Manuel has more influence with the
people of his native country, now, than he had when
he lost his crown, Germany need not be appre-
hensive of the appearance of a new foe.

Last July the city of Salem, Mass., suffered from
a great fire and Congress, at the urgent request
of President Wilson, voted \$300,000 to relieve the dis-
tress. It has just been learned that not one dollar
of the money has yet been disbursed. Still, those who
criticize the delay must remember that it re-
quired nine months to put in operation the new
banking and currency law, another emergency mea-
sure. Probably the rich Commonwealth of Massachu-
setts has discovered, by this time, that it is im-
possible to relieve all the distress resulting from fire in
the little city of Salem.

Lord Kitchener's Prophecy.

When Lord Kitchener, early in the war, gave it
as his opinion that the struggle would last eighteen
months, and when later on he ventured to predict
its possible continuance for three years or even
longer, he knew there was scarcely a possibility
that the allied armies of England and France, even
after the heroic interference of the Belgians had
given them an advantage in the way of time for
preparation that could scarcely have been looked
for, would be able to hurl back the German legions,
with their tremendous superiority in numbers and
preparedness, at the Belgian border. Had the hero
and genius of Khartoum seen reason for hope
even, that the allies might, at their first stand, re-
pulse and drive back the invaders while the coun-
less Russian hordes were pouring into East Prussia,
his prediction would not have been a long war.

But this British man of battle looked calmly into
the future and saw that what the people of Eng-
land and France see today—the tremendous, ir-
resistible German war machine wearing its way,
impetuous, herman, shot and slashed at every mile,
toward Paris, bearing to earth as it moved British
and French by the regiment. Perhaps he saw Paris
besieged, week after week of battle between Krupp
guns and Paris forts, of assault and repulse. Cer-
tainly he saw the hurrying of the regiments from
India, the new call to the colors in France and Eng-
land, and the slow plod of the Russians toward
Berlin. But while Kitchener weeks ago saw all
this plainly, saw the situation today as only the real
beginning of the war, and his own countrymen
who are not Kitchener are disposed to look upon
the conflict as now at its height, if not to regard
the siege of Paris—if it does come—as the begin-
ning of the end. It is necessary for us to stop
and think before we can realize that if the struggle
is to go on to the point of exhaustion of the forces
engaged, if there is to be no providential interven-
tion, then no one can foresee the end. It is idle
to speculate even on the length of time it would
require to decide the fate of Paris should the Ger-
mans reach her gates, though it is reasonable to
assume that her modern fortifications will present
a totally different obstacle from that of 1870, no
matter how deadly and effective the present-day
German armament. A siege of Paris would mark
the inauguration of military operations on a tremen-
dous scale in other directions; the Russians
would soon have to be reckoned with and other na-
tions would be drawn into war. Then there would
arise the food problem, to be solved by the fleets.
Germany must be fed, and carried out to the final
bitter end the tide of victory might be turned by
grain and beef won by Dreadnought guns.

Ghastly, therefore, as is the tragedy now stain-
ing the soil of France, to the horror of civilization,
the world must be prepared for more terrible chap-
ters. The governments of England and France have
warned their people of the sacrifice of blood they
are called upon to make and they are facing the in-
evitable with calm fortitude. They can see no dawn;
the night has scarcely set in.

Hasten Prosecution of Pirates.

As yet no direct move has been made by the ad-
ministration toward bringing to justice those dealers
in food products who have seized upon the war in
Europe as an excuse for robbing the consumer in
this country by advancing prices. Investigations
have been begun, but have not yet led to action. The
situation admits of no delay, if the guilty ones are
to be punished. There should be no difficulty in
fixing the responsibility and beginning legal action
at once, if indeed a law exists under which prosecu-
tions are in the least likely to be successful. New
York State authorities frankly admit that they know
of no law which may be invoked with any probability
of a satisfactory outcome, and it would seem that
Federal prosecutors should speed to their rescue.

There are laws, Federal and State, fixing railway
rates, passenger and freight; insurance rates and
what not, and it is incredible that in the mass
of legislation for the regulation and control of busi-
ness there is no statute which can prohibit extortion
in the food markets. Transactions in stocks and
bonds, in which the few are interested, are to be
rigidly scrutinized and censured, and it cannot be
that the dealers in food, the daily necessities of every
man, woman and child in the country, are free to fix
and maintain prices that are unwarranted and
shameful. If there is a law to prevent the rapacious
fleecing of the wage earners that began with the
war in Europe, why has it not been invoked before
this, and if there is no such law, why has not Con-
gress enacted one, clear and direct in its terms, to
meet the situation now confronting the country and
which may arise again at any time without warning?

There are signs that the wholesale extortionists
have been intimidated by the unprecedented wave
of public indignation and determination to resist the
robbery, coupled with the preliminary activity of the
Federal government. At least they have been afraid
to continue advancing prices and there has been a
general scurrying to shift the responsibility. But it
will not do for the administration to felicitate itself
upon a victory. Any relaxation of public clamor or
official activity is likely to be followed in a week
or two by further pilfering. Present prices of many
commodities should be put down and those responsi-
ble for advancing them should be punished. It is an
opportunity for the administration to thoroughly
equip itself with the necessary information and
machinery to prevent a repetition of attempts by the
opulent and heartless dealers in food products to
add to their own reeking hoards by filching from the
pockets of the poor. And let it be remembered that
the whole country is watching to see what the gov-
ernment is going to do about it.

Moratorium Nonsense.

It is about time to drop all this nonsense about
a moratorium in the United States. This country is
not at war with any nation on earth; it is not only
solvent, but in a fair way soon to occupy a posi-
tion of financial and industrial supremacy and is per-
fectly capable of managing its business affairs. The
moratorium has been adopted in Europe because of
dire necessity, but sensible people will pay no atten-
tion to the few on this side of the water who are as
eager to adopt it as they were the tango and the
green hat with the bow in the back, and with just
as much reason.

Americans Should Come Home.

Secretary Bryan's advice to Americans in Europe
to leave for home at the first opportunity was not
panic or for the purpose of inspiring a panic. Too
many of our globe-trotters, secure for the moment,
have been arranging to stay and see what they call
"the fun." A week or a month hence they may
have to be rescued again. Not all rich Americans
have homes, but such as are blessed in that respect
ought to light out as soon as possible.—New York
World.

To the Czar of Russia.

By EMORY J. HAYNES.

In this republic any respectful address to our
chief official, the President, is permitted. In the
same respectful way, and as illustrative of our
American political life, this expression is addressed
to you.

Do you know that we can never forget your loyal
friendship in the time of our fratricidal war? In-
deed, there has never been a break in friendship be-
tween Russia and the United States. All the more,
therefore, it is a pleasure to congratulate you on
your proposal to Poland. You could, long ago, have
done this same sublime thing. It is always the set
time to do right. It is not always that we feel
like doing it.

It is reported that you will invest the Jew with
his full liberties. You look to his loyalty in this
your hour of need. We venture the prophecy that
he will stand by your colors on the field of battle
with the bravest and the truest of your soldiers.
That is the history of the Jew in this republic.

There is something in the Jew that has never
known decay for thousands of years. It is the love
of his country. His own people are partakers of
his own personality under every sky, and through
long centuries, far beyond the existence of any other
race. And in America we have been the gainers by
his love for his own. He has conducted himself as
if this republic was his own home land. He fought
bravely under its flag. He is capable of hardship
in marbles and sacrifice on the stricken field. He
will prove all this.

The agonies of war have rarely been in vain.
Such seems to be the determination of the Ruler
of the nations. By the rigors of war emerged
Abraham Lincoln. But for that war we would not
have known him. Lincoln, the emancipator of the
black man—the all-patient soul who carried the sor-
rows of his people. The slave by him became the
freeman. That great Czar who freed the Russian
serfs was wont to speak with admiration of our
Lincoln. They both were permitted to do the same
glorious deed. You, too, seem destined to belong
to that illustrious twain. May nothing stay your
pen till it has written the full liberty of your peo-
ple to worship God according to the dictates of their
own consciences.

In America, these fateful days, is much distress
of mind. Here is no excitement of endeavor. We
are forced to be onlookers. We are in tears. Our
sorrow has none of the relief that comes from ac-
tion. There is nothing that we can do. Our friendly
wishes are for you all on both sides of the field.

Our grief is alleviated when we see some social
reform, some political benefit, however small, emerg-
ing from this sea of troubles. Will not you mon-
archs, possessed of a personal power unknown here,
do many things like the emancipation of the Poles
and the righting of the Jews? It is a time of so
many changes. Change many old wrongs. By
proclamation decree education. Proclaim the rights
of man. Appeal to the hearts of your people by
granting the hopes of many weary years. You ad-
dress their affections in your call to arms. Reach
their hearts by decrees of liberty and personal rights.

The civilized world stands amazed at the exhibi-
tions of absolute political power that you hold dis-
played. If it be thus with you, that your word
is law, to what heights of beneficence could you
not speak your subjects. Read again the words of
a great prophet who said that he was empowered
"to proclaim liberty to the captive and the opening
of prison doors to them that are bound."

An educated, religious man, living in the dawn
of the twentieth century, and possessed of the personal
power, one would think would exult at the time
that gave him justification in making this old world
over. Such displays of good would go far to justify
the distresses of a war so vast. Like sunbursts
through the clouds of a dark day.

War Prices.

War prices are terrible things. We are supposed
to get our Virginia tobacco from Turkey, our Cal-
ifornia oranges from Mexico, our Michigan cheese from
Holland—so everything goes. If America ever has a
war Europe wouldn't raise food prices—it would just
lie down and starve.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the Will of a Despot.

Maeterlinck, after alleging that his "imagination
is paralyzed by the appalling realities" of the war,
says: "The waste of life! After men have fought so
valiantly against disease and death, after we have
struggled successfully against the forces, to fall
at the will of a despot into this welter of carnage!
There is a hint at least of inspiration in that—New
York World.

Statesmen Not Deceived.

Last March, in proposing the largest naval build-
ing program ever undertaken by Great Britain, the
first lord of the admiralty declared that increase of
armaments on the Continent made hope of perma-
nent peace a delusion and that sentiment must give
way to stern necessity. The world may have been
deceived, but the great statesmen of Europe were
not.—Public Ledger.

The Bugaboo of Russia.

The victory of England, France and Russia in
the present struggle would no more result in Rus-
sia's dominance in Europe in the twentieth century
than the victory of the allies over Napoleon made
Europe subject to the Czar in the nineteenth cen-
tury. What happened then would happen again. If
England's role in history to turn against Russia
whenever the Slav power menaces British interests.
—Springfield Republican.

Strong Recuperation.

For a man who was kicked out of office and
supposedly discredited William Sulzer shows decided
"come back" qualities. The "Same Old Bill" called
on Col. Roosevelt yesterday and declared that he had
success at the Progressive primaries in his hands
and that he would be the Empire State's Progressive
candidate for governor. Moreover, he told the Col-
onel he would be elected and the Colonel's breath
was so taken away that he couldn't utter a denial.
If William Sulzer were elected, the Progressive nomi-
nation and the subsequent election all ideas of politics
will have to be revised.—Hartford Post.

South Carolina's Hope.

South Carolina has done splendidly in killing the
Senatorial ambitions of that arch demagogue, Col.
Cole Bleese, but it will find that there is only one
way in which to prevent such persons from coming
to the front in its politics. That is by an extension
of its school facilities. The Palmetto State now
stands almost at the bottom in the matter of illiter-
acy, no less than a quarter of its population being
unable to read or write. The danger of such an
enormous mass of ignorance has been recognized,
and recently there has been a determined effort to
have a compulsory education law passed by the legisla-
ture. This has been opposed by Bleese and his
crowd, who make the specious argument that the
negroes would be the chief gainers by it. As a
matter of fact the percentage of illiteracy among the
whites is alarmingly high, and is constantly increas-
ing. It is the whites, who do the voting, rather
than the blacks, who are practically disfranchised,
who need education enough to see that public officials
ought to light out as soon as possible.—Philadelphia
Record.

HISTORY BUILDERS

A Unique Experience of Gov. Seward.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"Gov. Seward once told me," said Thru-
low Weed to me on one occasion, "that
not the least interesting and certainly
not the least gratifying of all his experi-
ences was one which he met with upon
his return from the tour around the world."

"I should like to have gone with Gov.
Seward upon that excursion around the
world," Mr. Weed continued. "He was a
delightful, unassuming, and very ob-
servant of details which most persons
would take no heed of. I, however, would
have been a poor, traveling companion for
him at that time for my eyesight was
falling rapidly, while Gov. Seward could
see about as well when he was seventy
as when he was forty."

"I don't remember," said Thru-
low Weed, "that after his eight
years of service as Secretary of State
Seward thought he was entitled to a con-
siderable vacation. His family and
friends were anxious that he should
take a trip around the world. We told
him that his name was a familiar one in
all the capitals of the world and that he
would be a great asset to the world.
"Well, he decided to make the excur-
sion and to travel constantly west until
he had gone completely around the globe.
He came back from England by the
steamer Java, which used to be called
the 'Jumping Java' because she rolled
and pitched so. Gov. Seward knew that,
but that did not deter him, for he was
acquainted with her captain, and, be-
sides, he was a very good sailor, which I
am sorry to say I am not."

"After the governor had visited a
day or two with his son, Commodore Van-
derbilt's private car was switched on to
siding at Verplanck's and then the gov-
ernor was informed that Commodore
Vanderbilt would feel honored if Gov.
Seward would accept of a trip around the
world. The governor's son, who was then
a young man, was residing in New York
and he was very anxious to go with his
father. The governor was willing to go,
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and he was very anxious to go with his
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